

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please enter the following amendment to page 14, lines 18-22:

The satellite acquisition information calculator 350 calculates a code phase using a pseudo range received from the pseudo range calculator 320. The ~~pseudo~~ satellite velocity calculator 330 calculates Doppler shift information using pseudo velocity information received from the pseudo velocity calculator 330 340, and transmits the calculated Doppler shift information to the MS 100.

Please enter the following amendment to page 18, line 24 through page 19, line 9:

If a real range  $RR_{sv\_gpsrv}|T_c$  between the satellite and the reference station GPS receiver 130 at the time  $T_c$  [[in]] and a real range  $RR_{sv\_bts}|T_a$  between the satellite and the MS 100 at the time  $T_a$  is substituted for a pseudo range  $PR_{sv\_gpsrv}|T_c$  between the reference station GPS receiver 130 and the satellite at the time  $T_c$ , the pseudo range  $PR_{sv\_bts}|T_a$  at the time  $T_a$  can be acquired. The time difference between  $T_a$  and  $T_c$  is less than about 6 seconds even though it contains a processing time and a network delay time, and the satellite's movement observed on earth within 6 seconds is considered to be a very small amount of movement, such that the pseudo range  $PR_{sv\_bts}|T_a$  at the time  $T_a$  can be acquired using the aforementioned calculation method. In the case where the satellite signal originated from the satellite orbiting at an altitude of 2000 km is propagated to the reference station GPS receiver 130 and the MS 100, it can be assumed that the satellite signal passes over almost the same propagation space. The pseudo range  $PR_{sv\_bts}|T_a$  between the satellite and the MS 100 can be represented by the following Equation 12: